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VALLANCE, J. H.
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BRANDY AND RUM REMEDY

FOR CURE

OF ALL INTERNAL COMPLAINTS

DISCOVERED BY DR. J. C. W. 1850.

THIS REMEDY IS THE ONLY ONE

CONTAINING NO POISONOUS

OR DANGEROUS DRUGS

AND IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

ALL INTERNAL COMPLAINTS

OF THE LIVER, STOMACH,

AND BOWELS.

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ALL INTERNAL COMPLAINTS

BRANDY AND SALT; A REMEDY

FOR VARIOUS
EXTERNAL & INTERNAL COMPLAINTS,

DISCOVERED BY WM. LEE, ESQ.,
OF LA FERTE IMBAULT, IN FRANCE, IN THE YEAR 1830,

CONTAINING AMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR
MAKING AND APPLYING IT

IN ALL CASES OF GOUT, RHEUMATISM, INFLAMMATION, CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION, QUINSEYS, SORE THROATS, DISEASES
OF THE HEART,
CANCERS, SCROFULA, SCURVY, PARALYTIC ATTACKS, SORE LEGS, BAD
BREASTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, WOUNDS OF ALL KINDS,
AND INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS GENERALLY,
AND DETAILING NUMEROUS ASTONISHING CASES OF CURE OF ALL THE ABOVE
DISEASES, IN HULL AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, AND ELSEWHERE,
BY THE USE OF THIS MEDICINE;

WITH VALUABLE EXTRACTS FROM MR. LEE'S PAMPHLET.

BY J. H. VALLANCE,

34, LOWGATE, HULL.

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"He went about doing good and healing."—ACTS x. 38.

"He giveth medicine to heal their sickness."—PSALM cxliv. 3.  
(Prayer-Book Version.)

"Learn the luxury of doing good."

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A NEW EDITION—REVISED AND CORRECTED.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

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PUBLISHED BY AND MAY BE HAD OF MR. VALLANCE, THE  
AUTHOR.

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MR. STRANGE, 21, PATERNOSTER-ROW

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*Price Sixpence.*

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WILLIAM KENNEDY, PRINTER, 26, LOWGATE, HULL.



P R E F A C E.

By the publication of the following little work, to give increased publicity to the remedy of Brandy and Salt, I am actuated by a desire to benefit my fellow-men, and to do what in my power lies to alleviate the distresses of suffering humanity. Having myself experienced the beneficial effects of this simple but powerful remedy, and having seen it, in numerous cases, prove an antidote to many of the common ills of life, I am most anxious that the good thus effected should be generally known, that the afflicted may have the opportunity of reaping such advantages from it as their respective circumstances may require, believing it, as I do, to be the greatest discovery in medicine in modern times.

I will take leave to direct the attention of my readers to my own case, as detailed in the following letter to the editors of the *Leeds Mercury*, which was afterwards copied into the *Leeds Intelligencer* :—

“ BRANDY AND SALT. ”

“ TO THE EDITORS OF THE LEEDS MERCURY.

“ June 6, 1810.

“ GENTLEMEN,—Having derived so much benefit from the remedy of the Brandy and Salt, discovered by William Lee, Esq., of La Ferte Imbault, in France, and being in Leeds, I think it my duty to make my case known to the public here, as I have already done in Hull. My case was that of a bad inflamed leg. For seven or eight months it appeared to baffle the best surgical aid I could procure, and the pain was such, and the prospect so small of being cured, that I feared amputation would be necessary, as I had no ease night or day. From an address by Wm. Lee, Esq., in a Leeds newspaper, I was induced to try his remedy, and I am happy to inform you that I derived good from the first application; the wounds were healed, and the leg was well in a month, as you saw it in your office this morning;* and I am happy to say that the cure which it has effected is almost beyond belief. Any one wishing for further reference may have it by calling at my residence, No. 34, Lowgate, Hull. From the gratitude which I feel to Mr. Lee, and hearing he was in Leeds, I have much pleasure in paying my respects to him. By inserting the above you will greatly oblige,

“ Yours respectfully,

“ J. H. VALLANCE.”

* I thought it right to let the editors see my leg when I called at the office, and accordingly did so.

From my own case the public will at once perceive, that in recommending the use of Brandy and Salt I did not invite attention to an untried remedy. That which had been, under the blessing of Almighty God, rendered so beneficial to myself. I took every occasion of introducing to the notice and attention of those around me*—(and in every case that I am aware of, where it was tried and persevered in, with the happiest results)—though at considerable personal trouble and expense.

I perfectly concur with Mr. Lee in thinking that it is most desirable that a remedy at once so simple, and yet so powerful, should become extensively known, especially in those countries where inflammatory complaints are prevalent. Mr. Lee earnestly desires all persons who possess the power to make the discovery known in Turkey, the West Indies, and in Africa and the East generally, as an antidote to the disorders, &c., with which those places are so peculiarly afflicted. I say with the worthy discoverer, that if we, as Englishmen, can confer this boon upon the world, we shall do more to bind the nations in the cords of unity, and to prepare the way for the introduction of the Gospel of Peace, than by any other means which could be adopted.

It is with Mr. Lee's consent that I have sent this little work to the press; indeed he has specially granted me permission to publish it, and advised me to have it entered at Stationers' Hall, which I have complied with. I request special attention to the extracts from Mr. Lee's work, given in the appendix (pages 25, 26), to the directions for preparing the Brandy and Salt, and to the mode prescribed for its application in the cure of the several disorders named. The various cases of cure detailed can be minutely inquired into by any person who is desirous of doing so; and I shall be glad to offer them any assistance in my power, as most of them have come under my own immediate inspection. Many of them I gave to Mr. Lee—(see p. 41, &c., of his pamphlet).

J. H. VALLANCE.

* When first I made the remedy known in my own neighbourhood through the medium of the Hull newspapers, I did so at my own expense and without attaching my name. My name, however, soon became associated with the publication, and, in consequence of repeated demands for copies, I was driven to publish my first pamphlet. I had no interest in doing so but that of common humanity, neither had I entertained the idea till the clamour could no longer be resisted.

BRANDY AND SALT.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

It may not be uninteresting to state some particulars relative to the discoverer and the first use of this remedy.

William Lee, Esq., is a native of the town of Leeds, in which he has considerable property. Some years since he purchased the estate of La Ferte Imbault, in France, on which he went to reside. This estate comprises twelve thousand acres of land, in the cultivation and management of the greater part of which he employs eighty servants and domestics, and two gamekeepers. He has also an English chaplain resident in his own castle. It is, I conceive, necessary that these facts should be known, in order to assure the public that the medicine thus strongly recommended is not the puff of a quack,* put forth for the purposes of emolument or gain. Indeed, it is hardly possible to conceive a more disinterested philanthropist than Mr. Lee. I can state, upon the authority of a respectable lady in this town, that in the year 1837 he gave to the afflicted poor not less than sixty gallons of Brandy and Salt; and he states that he is most anxious to unite with the benevolent in his native town in providing the means of placing the remedy within the reach of the destitute poor, and I should be glad to contribute my mite towards the support of any institution which Mr. Lee may project, having such a desirable object in view.

Mr. Lee says—"I have for some time hoped that some gentleman, or number of gentlemen, would step forward and propose that some one of the public buildings should be devoted to the cure of the poor by this remedy. I have thought that the House of Recovery, or a part of it, might be spared for that purpose; it would not only stem but subdue the most malignant fever, which the town may be visited; but if I am

in the *Manchester Liberal* newspaper in the appendix—

mistaken, and it cannot be spared, a subscription, I thought, might be easily raised for the erection and support of such a building, which would be of invaluable benefit to the poor. In consequence of this opinion, and in order to promote this object, I beg leave to offer my mite as a commencement of a subscription, and a further donation of five guineas towards building a proper hospital for the application of the remedy, if a public building cannot be procured."

To all those who acknowledge the superintending care of a Divine Providence, the discovery of this remedy will appear as a special gift from heaven. I give it here as related to me by Mr. Lee himself, when I had the pleasure of meeting him, by appointment, in the town of Leeds, on the 4th of June 1840. I certainly felt much pleasure in making the acquaintance of a gentleman so devoted to the interests of mankind, and so anxious to alleviate the distresses of suffering humanity. Mr. Lee's estate was infested with various kinds of noxious insects and reptiles, especially musquitoes, by which he was so much annoyed and stung, as to cause him to be under apprehensions that he would have to resign his purchase, and return to England. He at length had recourse to pure French Brandy, with which he washed the parts stung, in hopes that it would allay the distressing pain, his face and eyes having become much inflamed. He tried this application twice, and was worse than before; but the third day he accidentally—or more correctly speaking, providentially—cast his eyes upon the salt as it stood on the table, and dipping his finger, moist with the liquor, into it, he found, on rubbing the parts bitten, almost instant relief; and after persevering for a short time he had the satisfaction of finding that the musquitoes would not come near any part of the body that had become saturated with the mixture.

Mr. Lee was afterwards induced to try the effects of his discovery in other cases, such as the stings of wasps and bees, and for the ear-ache, head-ache, and tooth-ache, in all which it proved eminently successful.* The relief was in many cases almost instantaneous.

* Since writing the above, I have seen a statement, purporting to be written by a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, to the effect that the remedy of Brandy and Salt was discovered among the papers of an eminent French physician. As this account, if true, would impugn Mr. Lee's veracity, I think the author of it ought to let the world know how he obtained his information. The account of this discovery, given above, I received from Mr. Lee's own mouth.—J. H. V.

The first introduction of the remedy of Brandy and Salt to the notice of the British public was by a letter from Mr. Lee to the Editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, dated Leeds, June 16th, 1835, in which he says, "Through the medium of your valuable paper, I take the liberty of laying before the public an account of a most efficacious remedy for the cure of inflammation, which I discovered about five years ago in France. I do not believe that it was known, though so simple in its composition, before that period; it is easily made, being composed of Brandy and Salt only,* and it is surprising in its operations, as I have never known it to fail when applied to inflammation, though I have seen it applied hundreds of times."

The author then proceeds to detail some facts tending to establish the beneficial effects resulting from the use of this remedy. The first is that of one of his own mowers, who, in 1833, was bitten by a serpent as he lay asleep in the field. In a few hours he was so much swollen that it was thought he would die, but an application of Brandy and Salt enabled him to resume his work in less than a week. At the same time there was a poor man lying in great agony in the hospital in Romorantin, who had been bitten by a serpent twelve months before, and his wound was so offensive that it was very disagreeable to remain in the same ward with him. "From this (its efficacy in curing the wounds inflicted by the bites of serpents, &c.) I have been led to think that its (prompt) application would cure the bite of a mad dog, and neutralise the poison." He also mentions a carpenter, who hurt his back by falling from a ladder, by which he suffered agonising pain for three weeks, from which he was relieved, by an application of the medicine, in a quarter of an hour, and was able to resume his work in a few days. Another case mentioned is that of a poor man who had a sore upon his leg for six years; he had been forced to move about in great pain upon his hands and knees. In this deplorable condition he applied the remedy, and in a short time he went to thank Mr. Lee for his recovery. He said his leg was not cured, but that the inflammation and swelling were gone, and that he was able to resume his work.

In a second letter in the same paper, dated June 8, 1836, a remarkable cure of cancer by the use of Brandy and Salt is given. I subjoin the narrative in the author's own words:—"Among the rest, I had an opportunity of proving it for a cancer. The case was that of a young man who was attacked with a cancer on his nose, and when I first saw him he had had it for six months, and had made use of many remedies, which had all failed of relieving him. For the last twenty days it had become almost insupportable, and gave

* I have in several cases, where rubbing is required, introduced the use of mustard, which has proved very beneficial.

do any harm. It has been so successful that it might be called a general rule; when it has not succeeded it has either been that the Brandy has not been good, or it has not been properly applied—such as washing only the forehead for the headache, &c., &c., when the whole of the head ought to have been well washed, and the hair made very wet.”—pp. 6, 7.

“If the exhortations of so humble an individual as I am could have any effect, I would say to the rich, the powerful, the influential, and the humane—Seek by every means in your power to make the remedy known and properly used. In so doing you will confer a greater benefit on your fellow-men than if you gave hundreds of pounds. I would also exhort all the masters of manufactories to have a bottle prepared, and, in case of sudden illness or accident, let it be applied as the case may require. I have no doubt but by these means the masters will keep the people at their work, and prevent much misery.”—p. 7.

In June, 1839, Mr. Lee published an Address to the British Empire, through the same medium as those already referred to. This address is filled with valuable information, which my very limited space compels me to compress as much as possible. He shows that, “with a moderate use of this almost universal remedy, sickness, sores, and lameness of various descriptions are cured,” of which his own experience for ten years has furnished him with abundant evidence. “It not only,” says he, “cures ordinary complaints, but such as have long been considered incurable without the use of the knife. It is of the greatest efficacy in the cure of cancer, of which it has already cured several.” Still he is aware that objections, even from its universality, will be urged against it by some parties, and therefore points out what may fairly be considered as the true cause of this remarkable phenomenon. He supposes that all disorders have their source in inflammation. This, no doubt, is the fact, and we know that the causes of almost all complaints are beginning, by eminent medical men, to be traced to an inflamed or impure state of the blood. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Lee points out a class to whom the remedy does no good. They are such as will not use it. The number of such is, however, daily diminishing; and when it is recollected that in the reduction of the inflammation of fractured limbs it is of great advantage—that it will induce a refreshing sleep, and greatly alleviate acute suffering, even where it fails to effect a cure—I think that the sooner it is introduced, according to the advice of the discoverer, into our hospitals and receptacles for the sick, the better.

Mr. Lee having been suspected of acting from interested motives, and a statement to this effect having reached his ears, he takes an opportunity at page 44 of his pamphlet of thus setting himself right on this head:—

“A suspicion is entertained by some (as it was spoken of in a society where I was) that as I lived in France,

and possess an estate there, I recommended it from interested motives, having, no doubt, a manufactory of brandy upon the estate. This idea may have great weight with many, for there are large numbers in society, who, seeing that most things turn upon self interest, think that it is not possible that any one should act from any thing but interested motives; but to all such I would say, neither my estate, nor the village attached to it, nor the country near it, have ever, since I possessed it, though it is near fifteen years, in all that time produced as much brandy as I give away every week, upon an average, one week with another. Indeed it has never produced, I believe, one tablespoonful. Therefore, the suspicion that I have ever had any interested motives, is quite erroneous and unjust."

Highly as the remedy of Brandy and Salt is recommended in these pages, I would not have my readers suppose that by its use they can secure themselves from the decree which is passed upon all living—"Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." Some people seem to think, that because a medicine will not enable those who take it to defy the King of Terrors, it is of no use. Thus a person said to me the other day—"Why, one of your patients who took Brandy and Salt is dead;" and others will say—"Such a one is dead—Brandy and Salt has killed him"—just as though nobody was to die who had taken the remedy. This reminds me of an anecdote which I once heard:—"A minister said to a notorious drunkard, 'John, you will kill yourself by drinking.' 'No, Sir,' says John, 'I shan't. Did you know so and so?' 'Yes,' said his reverence, 'very well.' 'Well, Sir,' says John, sarcastically, 'he drank nothing but water—and he is dead!'" It is clear, however, we cannot please everybody. A gentleman once died, and his friends said the doctor had killed him by giving him digitalis. "That's not true," said the medical attendant, "for I never gave him any." "Oh, then," said the friends, who were determined to blame the doctor, "you killed him for want of it." Brandy and Salt will preserve many from a premature grave, but the hour will come when all must die.

CHAPTER II.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE REMEDY.

Mix six ounces of common Salt with a pint of the best French Brandy * in a bottle. The Salt to be well dried and rubbed fine before mixing; shake the mixture together ten minutes, then let it stand twenty minutes to settle, when it will be ready for use; the clearer the mixture is the better; be careful not to shake it before using, as the Salt which is not dissolved is very painful to open sores. When the Brandy is all used, the Salt not to be thrown away, as it is as good as ever, only add more Brandy and a little more Salt, as soon as needful, so as to preserve the relative proportions.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN USING THE REMEDY.

Begin with taking one tablespoonful, mixed in a little hot water or tea, an hour before breakfast, and gradually increase, if the stomach will bear it, to two. The remedy must always be taken in water as hot as the patient can drink it, except in cases of worms and paralytic attacks, and in those two cases to be taken pure.

For children from two to ten years of age one-half of the quantity here prescribed will be sufficient, and increase it according to the age above those years.

In all cases where the head is directed to be rubbed, it should be done so all over, from the back to the front, and the hair made very wet, with the remedy pure; the more hair the better. The operation should be continued for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before going to bed, and the head should then be covered with the cap only. For pain in any part of the body except the head, bind the parts affected with linen saturated with the remedy.

Abstinence from Intoxicating Drinks. — To insure

* Mr. Lee, in noticing this subject, says (pp. 44, 45)—Two gentlemen, from the perusal of one of my letters in the *Intelligencer*, agreed to make use of the remedy for the same complaint. They mixed and used it according to the prescription; after a few days they compared notes, when it was found that one of them was almost cured, while the other was not any better. They then spoke of the manner they had mixed and used it, and of the kind of Brandy they had used; when it came out that the one had used French Brandy, and the other Bett's Brandy. If they had both used Bett's Brandy, they would have come to the same conclusion that one of the faculty of Leeds came to when my first letter was published, that what I stated was all lies, but upon much better grounds, though equally untrue.

success it is absolutely necessary that, during its application, the patient should strictly abstain from all stimulating and exciting drinks, except the Brandy and Salt. This is a rule which can never be departed from with safety.

Opening Medicine.—The bowels must be kept open at all times, but especially when the patient is using the remedy. The kind of opening medicine which I recommend and use myself, as I find it answers best, is the following:—Four ounces of Epsom salts, dissolved in half a pint of hot water; then add half a pint of cold water and one teaspoonful of the essence of peppermint. A wine-glassful to be taken when required on going to bed.

I subjoin the following as the line of conduct I followed in my own case, and which I extract from my former pamphlet, published in October 1839, as it may be of considerable service.

I found it very efficacious to wet a piece of fine linen with the remedy, and bind it on my leg;* which I kept moist by pouring a few drops on the linen; the more frequently I did so the better. This I strictly attended to for about three weeks, and though my leg had been very bad for many months, and bid defiance to the best medical aid I could procure, which caused me to give up all hopes of recovery, to my great surprise the inflammation was entirely gone, the wounds healed, and the leg well in a month. This I publish for the benefit and encouragement of the afflicted, as the cure it wrought upon me was so astonishing to myself and others; had not this been the case, this pamphlet would never have been re-published by me; but with gratitude to the Giver of all good, and thanks to the author, I have complied with his request in making it as public as possible, both by newspaper and pamphlet. I am glad to hear, and to see, that this remedy is doing good to numbers, for both internal and external complaints. Any person receiving benefit from the application would do well to let me know, as it may stimulate others; but let no one expect to be cured without perseverance.

*A short time ago a female called at my shop to purchase a pamphlet, and stated that her husband was afflicted with a very bad leg, and he had been advised to try the Brandy and Salt. She pressed me very much to go and see him, which I did next morning. The state of his leg was such as to frighten me from interfering with it, being swollen to the thickness of a boy's body, with scarcely a bit of skin from the knee to the ankle, accompanied with extreme pain. He told me the Brandy and Salt gave him much pain, but he bore it with fortitude. I fancied that he would be confined to his house for three months at least. To relieve him from the pain caused by the Brandy and Salt, I suggested that he should bathe the leg once or twice a day with the following mixture, and keep wet cloths saturated with it, on the leg, alternately with the Brandy and Salt, viz.:—A pint of cold water, a teaspoonful of laudanum, a teaspoonful of extract of goulard, and a wineglassful of common gin. He did so, and the effect was almost beyond belief. Instead of keeping the house for three months, as I supposed, he was able to go out in two days after. To my great astonishment he called upon me in less than a week, and informed me that he was so much recovered as to be able to attend to his work again.

CHAPTER IV.

DISEASES AND METHOD OF TREATMENT.

1. AGUE OR INTERMITTENT FEVER.—Take one tablespoonful in a wine-glassful of hot water each morning. It may be required to be taken for several weeks.

2. PAINS IN THE SIDE, which are often the forerunners of pleurisies and fevers. Rub the side with the remedy. If this does not succeed in a reasonable time, take a piece of linen, half a yard square, and double it into a square of six inches; make it well wet with the mixture, and apply it to the part; it must be kept moist, and secured by a bandage round the body.* The patient should take two table-spoonfuls of the remedy diluted in hot water each morning.

3. GOUT.—Begin by taking the remedy internally as in No. 1. The part affected must be frequently rubbed with the remedy, and kept moist with soft linen saturated with it. In rubbing add as much mustard to a tablespoonful of the Brandy and Salt as will lie upon a shilling. This is of great importance, as I find it accelerates the cure, and adds smoothness to the skin in rubbing, taking away the roughness which the particles of Salt occasion. The mustard should be used in all cases where rubbing is required, except where there is a wound.

4. RHEUMATISM.—Begin with taking the medicine internally as in No. 1. Rub the parts affected with the remedy night and morning. A hard hair brush ought to be used in rubbing the skin (a flesh brush being too soft), as it opens the pores for the double purpose of free perspiration and the proper reception of the remedy. On going to bed bind a piece of flannel three or four thicknesses on the parts affected, and in the morning, previous to rising, take it off. From this experiment I found great relief, after three years affliction with rheumatics.

5. LUMBAGO.—This disease to be treated in the same manner as rheumatism.

6. CONSUMPTION AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—Each of these diseases to be treated as follows:—Take one tablespoonful of the remedy (diluted) twice a day, morning and afternoon—two in the morning if the stomach will bear it. Rub the chest at least twice a day, and bind a piece of saturated linen also on the chest.

* This direction to apply to all cases where a bandage is required.

7. **ASTHMAS.**—Take one tablespoonful (diluted) in the morning (two if the stomach will bear it), and rub the chest night and morning with the remedy pure.

8. **BOWEL COMPLAINTS.**—The remedy should be taken three or four times a day for these complaints, one or two tablespoonsful at a time, diluted.

9. **SCROFULA.**—Take the remedy internally once or twice a day. The sore should be covered with soft linen saturated with the remedy; it will also be well to apply something of a softening nature to the sore, such as spermaceti ointment, which must be washed off before the remedy is applied. (See John Beecher's case, No. 18.)

10. **INDIGESTION AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.**—Take the remedy once or twice a day as in the other cases, and rub the chest frequently with the remedy pure. The good effects will soon become apparent. (See Mrs. Harrison's case, No. 26.)

11. **LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND PALPITATION, PAINS, &c., OF THE HEART** can only be cured by putting the intestines in a healthy state. The remedy is to be taken morning and afternoon, one tablespoonful at a time, and the chest rubbed night and morning with the remedy pure.

12. **INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN, DIZZINESS IN THE HEAD, DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, AND HEADACHE.**—These complaints must be treated in the same manner; that is, the head must be rubbed with the remedy for half an hour, two or three times a week. The remedy must also be taken internally, and bathe the feet in hot water for half an hour at bed time; be sure that they be well dried, and then wrap them up in flannel and go to bed immediately.

13. **CHOLERA** is cured by rubbing the head once or twice, or as often as pain in the head returns, with the remedy, and by taking two or three tablespoonsful (diluted) several times in the day, if the attack be violent. The chest and the belly must likewise be rubbed several times a day with the remedy pure.

14. **INSANITY, & AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVES, COMMONLY CALLED LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.**—Rub the crown of the head twice or thrice with the remedy for ten minutes, or longer each time, and let the patient take it inwardly an hour before breakfast.

15. **CANCER.**—For cancers of long standing the crown of the head to be well rubbed with the remedy, which is to be taken internally an hour before breakfast. The sore ought to be washed with it, and soft linen, saturated with it, kept constantly applied. In most cases this will give relief, and generally effects a cure. (For several remarkable cures see page 26.)

16. **FEVERS**, of all kinds, should be treated in the following manner:—The first operation should be washing the head with the remedy pure, after which the patient should have

it applied internally. This should be repeated at intervals of from one to three hours, according to the nature and violence of the attack.

17. RING-WORMS.—Rub the head several times every day with the remedy till cured.

18. PARALYTIC ATTACKS.—Let the remedy be applied as quickly as possible—first, by rubbing the head, with it (pure) and the parts affected with it mixed with mustard, as in the case of gout, for which see page 13. The rubbing of the parts must be repeated several times a day. The internal application of the remedy is, in this case, three table-spoonsful (PURE) twice on the day of the attack, and two table-spoonsful (PURE) once a day for at least a week after.—(See Mrs. Banks' case, No. 25.)

19. TIC-DOLOREUX, if in the face, rub the head and fill the ear, next the side attacked, with the remedy, which must remain for ten minutes; soak a little wool in the remedy, and place it in the ear, and let it remain there, occasionally moistening it. The part affected should be rubbed well with the mixture, which should also be taken inwardly.

20. SPINAL COMPLAINT.—Rub the head and the spine with the remedy on retiring to rest; take it inwardly, and bind a piece of soft linen saturated with it on the part affected.

21. TOOTH-ACHE AND EAR-ACHE.—Fill the ear on the side affected, with the remedy, as in the case of tic-doloreux; if the pain returns, repeat it. For tooth-ache put a little in the tooth also. To preserve the teeth, wash them with a little of the remedy (diluted) with a soft brush, once or twice a week.

22. GUMBOIL.—Put a little of the remedy in the mouth to the part affected.

23.—ERUPTIONS upon any part of the body should be frequently rubbed with the remedy.

24.—CHOLIC is cured or relieved in five minutes by taking two table-spoonsful of the remedy in hot water; and if needful repeat the dose.

25.—QUINSEY OR SORE THROAT.—Dilute two table-spoonsful of the remedy in one of water, and gargle with it several times a day; rub the throat with it (pure) for a quarter of an hour, and bind a piece of linen, saturated with it, on the part affected, and keep it moist. Fill each ear with wool well soaked in the remedy, previous to which let a little of it (pure) remain in each ear for ten minutes.

26.—INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. — Take the remedy inwardly in the usual quantities, and repeat the dose at short intervals, rubbing the exterior with it, and applying hot flannels.

27. ERYSIPELAS, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.—Rub the part affected with the remedy two or three times. (See a remarkable case related at page 26.)

28. MORTIFICATIONS.—To be constantly kept moist with the remedy.

29. **BOILS AND ABSCESSSES.**—The remedy to be taken inwardly as directed, the sores to be constantly kept moist and rubbed with it, and poulticed at night on going to bed — (See Mrs. Peace's case, No. 22.)

30. **CUTS, WHITLOWS, AND SORES OF LONG STANDING** to be constantly wrapped in a piece of soft linen saturated and kept moist with the remedy.

31. **INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.**—The eye to be bathed two or three times a day with a portion of the remedy diluted in an equal quantity of water. If the eye be much inflamed, add a white bread poultice on going to bed, placed between two cloths.

32. **GRAVEL.**—Take a tablespoonful (diluted) three or four times a day.

33. **BURNS AND SCALDS.**—Bind a piece of soft linen well saturated with the remedy upon the parts injured.

34. **CHILBLAINS.**—Bathe the parts affected with the remedy pure night and morning.

35. **COLDS AND COUGHS.**—Take one or two spoonfuls of the remedy, (diluted), an hour before breakfast, and rub the chest with it (pure) twice a day. If the disease be in the head, it must be bathed, before going to bed, from back to front; if in the throat, a little to be put in the ears, the throat to be rubbed with the remedy pure, and gargled with equal parts of the Brandy and Salt and hot water, several times a day. A piece of saturated linen to be kept at the throat all night, and bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed. The keeping of the bowels open in this case is most essential.

36. **SPRAINS.**—Rub the parts with the remedy (pure) frequently, apply a saturated piece of linen to the sprain, and wrap it with a bandage two or three inches broad.

37. **BRUISES.**—Put on leeches immediately; when the bleeding (which should be stimulated as much as possible by fomentation) is stopped, rub the parts well with the remedy, and bind them with saturated linen; add a poultice if needful.

38. **SCURVY.**—The parts to be washed with the remedy (pure) several times a day. Should they be covered with a scaly substance, a hair brush should be used to remove the scurf before the remedy is applied, but on no account to be scratched with the finger nails, as that is a dangerous practice, and frequently renders the parts worse. Should the scaly parts become very hard they may be rubbed with a little spermaceti ointment before going to bed, which will soften and render them more susceptible to the remedy. The remedy to be likewise taken inwardly an hour before breakfast. Should the parts be ulcerated, which is frequently the case in the legs, keep a piece of linen moist with the remedy constantly applied, and, however bad, the sufferer will soon find relief. I repeat, *never scratch with the finger nails, but use a hair brush as hard as can be procured.* Spirits, ale, and salt meat to be avoided as poison. By attending to the above directions, I have seen legs, deemed beyond the possibility of cure, restored to a sound state in a few weeks.

39. BITES OF POISONOUS REPTILES, MUSQUITOES, GNATS, &c., AND STINGS OF WASPS, BEES, &c.—These may all be treated in the same manner, viz., by rubbing the parts affected with the remedy (pure), which is sure to give instant relief, and ultimately cure. Even the bite of a mad dog, Mr. Lee conceives, may be cured by the application of the remedy, of which I have no doubt, if instantly applied.

40. WORMS.—Take two tablespoonsful of the remedy pure an hour before breakfast; for a child, from five to seven years of age, half the quantity is sufficient.

CHAPTER V.

CASES CURED BY THE REMEDY IN AND NEAR HULL

Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

1. A gentleman, in Bowlalley-lane, cured of lumbago by taking the remedy, rubbing the part affected, and wrapping in flannel on going to bed.

2. Mr. Joseph Tummon, Drypool, could get no sleep from a violent attack of the rheumatics; was cured in a few days.

3. Mr. Robinson, Posterngate, a poor man, very bad of the rheumatism, and not able to walk—driven about the streets of Hull in a carriage drawn by two dogs; quite cured, and able to walk and attend to his business in a few weeks. For further particulars of this case, inquire of Mr. Noble, bookseller, Market-place.

4. Captain George Jackson, No. 4, Wellington-street, cured of the gout, with which he had been afflicted for many months.

5. Mr. J. M. Thistleton, 81, High-street, cured of the rheumatics of two years standing, and after trying various remedies without effect.

6. Captain Robert Roach, of the Transit, No. 24, Nile-street, nearly lost the use of one hand by the rheumatics for four years; was cured in nine days.

7. Thomas Waites, cook of the Rob Roy steam-ship, lost the use of his limbs, from the hips downwards, and was carried about like a child; cured in a fortnight.

8. Mr. Franks, of York—violent rheumatics, by which he lost the use of his hands for several years; cured. He called at my shop, pulled off his glove, and shewed me how well he could open and shut his hand.

9. Mrs. Ann Archer, King's Buildings, New George-street, says she had been afflicted for a length of time with a pain at her stomach, shortness of breath, a bad cough, and the rheumatism, for all of which she took the remedy diluted. During the time she was taking it, she quitted a tape-worm, which she attributed to the effects of the medicine, and began to take it pure; in a short time she quitted another tape-worm, two yards in length, with about one hundred joints, which is

now in my possession. She has regained her complexion, which was very sallow, and she is now recovered. I recommend the above case to the serious attention of my readers, and also confidently advise those who may be troubled with what are called *maw-worms*, to apply the remedy, as I know of one gentleman who was so much troubled with them that he could not rest in his bed, who was induced to try it, and he says he is now quite well.

10. Christopher Atkin, Temple's-court, Cogan-street, captain of the Gertrude, Hull. This is another most wonderful cure of rheumatism that I have seen. Mr. A. called upon me this day, August 15th, 1840, and stated he had lost the use of his legs and arms for many months, and was worn to a skeleton; but by rubbing with and taking the Brandy and Salt, he is quite well. I would advise those whom it may concern to call upon him; he will be glad to give any information in his power.

Consumption; &c.

11. James Calvert, Agnes-place, after being given up by his medical attendants, cured of an abscess in the lungs and consumption. He is now quite well, and has resumed his employment.

12. John Crowest, pilot, Manchester-place, in the last stage of a consumption—cured. He and Calvert called to thank me for the benefit they had derived from the Brandy and Salt, and Calvert said he never was better, excepting a weakness in his legs, of which he is now quite recovered. Crowest told me that the application of the remedy caused him to throw off the stomach, by coughing, an immense quantity of corrupt matter, mingled with blood and phlegm, for several nights; but after it was discharged his cough ceased, and he is now able to resume his duties as pilot. When he gets cold (to which his profession much exposes him) and finds a return of his cough, he has recourse to the remedy as before.

13. Mr. L——, Silvester-street, cured of a consumption, after being given up by his medical attendants. He is now able to resume his work.

14. Mr. George Boothby, of Kirkella—far gone in a consumption; he had a bad cough, pain in the side, and spitting of blood, for which he received the usual treatment from his medical advisers, but without any beneficial effect, till he tried Brandy and Salt; cured, and is now quite well.

15. A letter from Mr. J. Bates, of Kettering, Northamptonshire, dated July 28, 1840, states that his son was cured of a consumption by the use of the remedy. He had received one of my pamphlets from a traveller, and having experienced the good effects of the medicine in his own family, he sent for some of my books, as he thought it his duty to make the remedy known to the public as far as lay in his power.

16. Michael Sheehan, steward of the Rob Roy, steamship, cured in a few days of inflammation of the lungs.

17. Captain Plumb, of the *Ann*, London trader. To use his own words, "He was ill all over the body, inside and out, and thought himself near death." He was so much better in a week that he went to London, and when he returned, in about a month, he was quite well.

Scrofula, Abscesses, &c. &c.

18. John Beecher, son of Captain Beecher, No. 1 Catharine-square, Mason-street, was afflicted with scrofula for seven years; he had gone on crutches for the last two years, had wounds all over his body, and had been given up as incurable by several medical men. He did not begin to use the brandy and salt till the 28th of April last (1840). He took one tablespoonful of the remedy in the morning, and another in the afternoon; and rubbed himself also with it. His wounds were so bad that he had recourse to a little spermaceti ointment to soften the hardened skin, which he washed off before applying the Brandy and Salt. He was cured in three months, and he is now in good health.

19. Mr. Easten, the carrier between Hull and Brigg, cured of a bad leg of twenty-two years standing.

20. Mrs. Wardle, Bishop-lane, was afflicted with violent pain at the heart, had been unwell for several months, and was given up by three physicians. Her complaint was removed in a few weeks, by taking the remedy in the morning, and frequently rubbing the chest with it, and she is now able to attend her domestic concerns, though she has a family, and keeps a public-house.

21. Mrs. Craggs, corner of Dock-street, cured of a violent pain in the side, by taking and rubbing with the remedy.

22. Mrs. John Peace, Maister's-buildings, High-street, had been afflicted with an abscess in her hip for twelve years and a half; cured in about two months, and is at present perfectly well; she was almost reduced to a skeleton. She rubbed the hip with the remedy during the day, and poulticed it at night.

23. Mrs. Brown, sign of the Labour in Vain, Old Southend, cured of a violent pain in the head; she rubbed the head with the remedy, and found benefit from the first application.

24. Mrs. Hodgson, Myton-gate, cured of inflamed sore throat. Her husband was attacked by the same disorder; he refused to use the remedy, and died.

25. Mrs. Ann Banks, Myton-street, lost the use of one side by a paralytic attack, was cured by rubbing, and taking (according to her own statement) a wine-glassful of the remedy (pure) twice a day for some time, and is now quite well.

26. Mrs. Harrison, No. 41, Savile-street, cured of bilious complaint, spasms and indigestion; previously she had no appetite, and if she took food, it appeared to do her more harm than good. She is now quite well, and has as good an appetite as can be desired.

27. Mrs. Chas. Hardy, No. 23, Bond-street, had a tumour

as large as a hen egg, under the chin, which she rubbed with the Brandy and Salt, by which it was entirely scaled away, in less than two months. She did not take the remedy inwardly at all.

28. Mr. E. C., in Bishop-lane, cured of the gravel in a few days.

29. Richard Cowley, my boy, had his foot very much crushed by the falling of a shutter, and the blood gushed out of his toe ends; he was cured in a week, by rubbing with the Brandy and Salt, and wrapping it with a bandage saturated with the remedy. One poultice only was applied to draw the blood from under the toe nails.

30. Since the last edition of this pamphlet was printed, I have received the following letter, detailing what I conceive to be one of the most remarkable cases of cure on record. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, had laboured for nine years under the affliction of a bad leg, which gradually got worse and worse, until at last all hope of restoration was abandoned by his friends. He had expended, he tells me, not less than hundreds of pounds upon the doctors, and all to no purpose. He called upon me himself with the letter, and showed me and some gentlemen present the state of his leg, which he declared he felt to be as sound as ever it was, although scarcely seven weeks had elapsed since he first applied the remedy. Without further preface I append his letter *verbatim* as follows:—

“TO MR. VALLANCE, LOWGATE, HULL.

“Hull, 23rd September, 1840.

“SIR,—I here state the fact to you that I was taken with the typhus fever on the 27th July, 1831, in which state I continued for upwards of six months, at the same time under the care of two apothecaries and a physician. When I began to recover of the fever, the disease settled into my thigh and leg; afterwards it fell altogether into my leg. I could get no remedy from the doctors, therefore I applied to the spa (Gisbrough in Cleveland) two years, without receiving any relief. I still continued to apply to medical aid, but without effect; the medical advice given was that I must have it taken off; for nothing else would avail. I was very often so bad that I was under the necessity of using either sticks or crutches. I have been, during the time, under the care of twelve medical attendants; and in Hull, within the last two years, I have had the very best advice to be got, but without success, till about six weeks since I was advised, by two friends, to try Brandy and Salt, and the fact is, I am happy to state, that I can walk without either crutch or stick, so that I am quite recovered of my lameness, with no other medicine but the Brandy and Salt. I should be glad to give information to any inquirer respecting the facts here stated.

“I remain, &c.,

“C. WILSON.

“Miss Terry's Cottage, English-Street, Hull.”

Who, after this, can despair of a cure? Can Mr. Wilson or myself feel anything but unbounded gratitude to Mr. Lee for making known to the world his invaluable discovery?

31. Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Geo. Ellis, Grimsby, called upon me on Wednesday, September 30, and related the following astonishing cure effected on herself by the Brandy and Salt:—She had been afflicted for the last nine months with a sore leg, a bad breast, an abscess in her back and under her arm, and with rheumatism. By rubbing with and taking the medicine internally, she was completely cured in six weeks.

32. On Monday, the 12th Oct., 1840, I received the following case from Lincolnshire:—"I, Susanna Coulbeck, beg leave to inform you that I was affected with a sore leg for nine years, and likewise a complication of disorders. After employing many medical men to no purpose, and hearing of the many cures which Brandy and Salt have effected, I therefore gave them a trial, and I rejoice in being able to state that my leg is restored to soundness, and my general health completely recovered.

"SUSANNA COULBECK.

"*Stallingbro', Lincolnshire.*"

All the above persons benefitted by the use of the remedy I have seen, except those who live at a distance. But had there been no case except my own, I consider that alone would have been amply sufficient to establish its claim to the attention of the public, as I had been afflicted with rheumatism three years, and had been unable to dress and undress myself during that time, before it fell into my leg.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In drawing this little work to a conclusion, I would observe that I have been at much trouble and considerable expense, both by newspapers and pamphlets, to make this important discovery known to the world, and it has not, as the foregoing list of cures (which might have been much larger) gives evidence, been in vain. I have many letters requesting advice and pamphlets, which I have never refused sending to any part of the kingdom. But very few of my correspondents recollected to enclose a remittance. I have expended many pounds; but in all the letters I have received not more than three shillings, though I have generally a letter to write with the pamphlets, which consumes much time and paper. I may also mention that I have had applications to go from home many miles on this business. As I have my own business to attend to, though I am desirous of doing all in my power to give publicity to the remedy, I must beg to decline all such invitations, unless those

who wish to consult me will pay my expenses, and for my loss of time. I hope the reasonableness of this will be at once acknowledged by all.

I will only further remark that many of the cases referred to in this work are almost beyond belief; but if any medical man disputes them, I am ready to go with him, in company with any disinterested person, not in the profession, to the parties (if resident in the town), when they will have an opportunity of asking them any questions they think proper. I have nothing to disguise, nor any thing to conceal. Truth seeks no shade, and fears no inquiry.

I cannot prevail upon myself to conclude this little treatise without urging upon the attention of my readers the importance of following Mr. Lee's plan, in reference to the disorders of cattle. He found the remedy as efficient, when applied to animals, as to the human species; and I am myself acquainted with three gentlemen who applied it to horses with bad legs, with perfect success. One had a lump on the knee as large as a man's fist, which scaled away by rubbing with the remedy.—I will take this opportunity of mentioning a subject which has often pained my mind. I refer to the absurd, cruel, and mischievous practice, so prevalent amongst those who have the management of horses (coach horses especially), of drenching the poor animals with cold water as soon as they are taken out of harness. This practice, while it saves the ostler some trouble, inflicts permanent injury upon the beasts which are subjected to it—rheumatism, and a stiffness in the joints, which render them, to a considerable extent, unfit to travel being the inevitable consequences. Hence that prominence of the knees, so observable in hackney-coach horses, &c. I have often wondered that gentlemen, coach proprietors, and others, would tolerate the practice, as the physical structure and constitution of animals and men are so much alike, that what is injurious to the one must be so to the other. I think any one who reflects for a single moment, will see that it would be most improper to deluge a man with cold water when he was perspiring profusely from recent and violent exertion; and the same reasoning holds good in reference to animals of every description. I have had many horses of my own, and have, at various times, hired several, but I would never allow them to be thus treated, and I never had a horse belonging to me afflicted with the rheumatism or stiffened joints. I hope that all persons interested will give this matter their serious consideration. I would treat animals in administering the medicine in every way the same as myself, making allowance for the difference of size and construction.

FOR A HORSE OR COW AFFLICTED WITH THE GRIPES OR CHOLIC, I should recommend the dose to be half a pint of the remedy diluted with a pint of hot water, to which add half an ounce of laudanum, and should the animal not recover the dose should be repeated in about an hour. For external sores use as in all other cases.

In conclusion, I beg to state that any person writing for one of my sixpenny pamphlets, and desiring an answer, must enclose a shilling and a twopenny post label for the same; but any number in addition will be sent at the price marked on them, so that the reader will see that I charge sixpence for writing the letter, as I cannot spend my time for nothing—nor do I pay postage either way; but where no answer is required, by enclosing a sixpence, and a twopenny post label, a sixpenny pamphlet, containing 36 pages, or by enclosing a fourpenny piece, one of my threepenny ones will be post-paid to any part of the kingdom, so long as the Penny Postage Act is in operation.

Where a post label is not to be had conveniently, the writer may enclose two fourpenny pieces.

Particular care should be observed in fastening the enclosed money, as J. H. V. has received letters, where the cash has been put in loose, which has cut through, especially fourpenny pieces. The best fastening is a little sealing-wax.

Any number of copies may be enclosed in a parcel at the price marked on them, and sent to the country at the expense of the purchaser.

J. H. VALLANCE.
34, LOWGATE.

Hull, August 17th, 1840.

P.S.—Should any person be offended at anything I have said in this little work, I beg to assure them that I had not the slightest intention of giving offence to any individual. I have, I conceive, only done my duty by making known that which has to me been of the most essential service. My desire is to do to others as I would have them to do unto me; but if any are displeased by my so doing, I advise them to read the following lines:—

“For every trifle scorn to take offence;
That always shows great pride or little sense;
Good nature and good sense must always join;
To err is human, to forgive divine.”—POPE.

As I never insert a single case of cure unless I see the person or receive a note signed with his or her own hand, any person benefitted by the use of this medicine would greatly oblige by writing me, as I have said before on page 12. It is encouragement to others to use and persevere with the remedy, and it may be of great use to me and the public at large.

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING EXTRACTS FROM MR. LEE'S WORK AND THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.

I.—CASES FROM MR. LEE'S WORK.

Efficacy in the Cure of Ring Worms.—In a neighbouring town there were three families, the children of which were afflicted with ring worms, to whom it was recommended. Two of the ladies used it by washing the sores, and they were soon cured. The other lady would not use it, and the children suffered for a long time.—p. 11.

Open Sores.—Soon after my return from England, in July last (1838), I was informed that one of my cottagers had not been working for two months, from illness. When I saw him, he said he had got bled in the beginning of May, and that his arm had inflamed. The doctor told him to poultice his arm, which he did, but it got worse, and from want of sleep, he became like a skeleton. I told him to send to the castle for some of the remedy, and throw his poultices into the fire if he did not wish to lose his arm. He applied the remedy that afternoon, and I saw him two days after; he was totally changed in appearance; he said he had slept well both nights, and he was enabled to resume his work ten days after.—p. 13.

Case of Mr. Lee's Gamekeeper.—One of my gamekeepers*

* The word "gamekeepers" gave me confidence to make a trial of the remedy, as I thought that a gentleman who could employ gamekeepers could have no interested motive in making it known, but the good of others. Had it been the puff of a quack I should not have used it, though it had been the same medicine.

had the misfortune to have his face much burnt by the blowing up of a quantity of gunpowder; he could only see with one eye, and that very little. The remedy was applied in the first half hour after the accident, and though it gave great pain in the commencement, he had the courage to continue it; the result was, that after five or six applications it gave him no pain, and he was cured in fifteen or twenty days, and his sight, which had been weak for many years, is now better than it ever was.—p. 13.

Relief where a Cure cannot be effected.—Those who are afflicted with sores which cannot be cured, may be so far relieved as to be able to get their livings with comparative comfort, which may be exemplified by the cases of two men in the village near my house, in France, who are afflicted with incurable sores upon their legs. Before they used this remedy their lives were truly lives of misery; but now they have very little pain, and they are able to work; and in a case of necessity they can walk two miles. The leg of one of those men is little more than bone and sinews.—p. 19.

Five Persons cured of Cancer.—It has been applied in six cases of cancer, five of which it has cured, and that without pain; even the first application did not give pain, but relief; three of these were very severe, and had been of long continuance; the other two were at the commencement, and to the sixth it was applied but once, which brought on a great bleeding, which, I believe, was necessary, as he was much better after it; but it alarmed his friends; they called in his medical advisers (he being a wealthy man, he had the best the place could afford); they were much offended at its application, and said they would not come again if he continued to use it; he therefore promised he would not use it again, and I believe he kept his promise, as he died in less than twelve months after; and, judging from the others, I have no doubt but he would have been cured if he had not been prevented from applying it.—The other five are all poor, and are cured and living at present, or were a short time ago; the rich was not cured, and is dead; I wish this had been otherwise, as he is said to have been a worthy man.—p. 3.

Beneficial application of the Remedy in Nervous Complaints.—A lady in the village near my castle had a nervous complaint, which produced extremely low spirits, and was fast verging to insanity. Every method in ordinary use which could be devised was resorted to without success. Though I saw both her and her husband frequently, and was almost certain the remedy would cure her, I only mentioned it, and did not press them to use it. At length her disorder became so serious that I got the gentleman to promise me that it should be used. Two or three applications removed the complaint, and I am happy to say that she has been well ever since.—p. 20.

Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.—A clergyman in the north has had the kindness to communicate a case, which I

will give in his own words:—"The patient was a female. Having occasion to call at the house on business one morning, about ten o'clock, I found the poor creature more dead than alive from violent pain and a sensation of burning in her arms and hands, which were red with inflammation from the fingers to the elbows. She was in perfect misery, having had no sleep for two nights. Some aperient medicine had been given her, but there had been no external application to the parts affected. I asked her if I might try the Brandy and Salt remedy, to which she consented. Accordingly, with this permission, I sent to my house for a cupful of the remedy, which I keep ready prepared, and with this I proceeded to bathe both hands and arms for about ten minutes. The effect was almost miraculous, and the poor creature laughed for joy. This, as I have said, was about ten a.m. About noon I called again to see if things were going on right, when the patient was fast asleep and comfortable. In the evening she was still better, having bathed herself again. In short, in forty-eight hours exactly the cure was completed. Not only was all pain removed, but the limbs had recovered their usual appearance, and every trace of discoloration on the skin had vanished." This will show how much good may be done with a little trouble by Ministers of the Gospel; and it is really part of their work to promote the health of their parishioners and hearers; therefore, I hope that all such will make themselves acquainted with the contents of this little publication, and apply them where they may be useful.—p. 36.

I extract the following observations from a recent publication:—

"Many entertain a prejudice against the use of Brandy as a medicine, and so do I; but the Brandy is a very different thing taken by itself, from what it is when impregnated with Salt. As I never take ardent spirits, and my general beverage is water, what I am about to state may be considered worthy the greater attention. For the sake of experiment I have taken two tablespoonsful of Brandy, in as much hot water, and the consequence was a most unpleasant burning sensation in my stomach and flush in my face; whereas no such result followed the prescribed dose of medicine in question, nor did I feel, after the lapse of a minute from taking it, as if I had received ardent spirits into my stomach; whence I concluded that the Salt has such an effect on the Brandy as to remove the usual deleterious effect of the ardent spirit.

"Some medical gentlemen have, but with all due deference I think without proper consideration, cautioned their patient against the preparation in question, on the ground of its

liability to produce inflammation; but it appears to me most surprising that it should be productive of *internal* inflammation, seeing that, when applied as an *embrocation*, it acts as a most powerful and speedy sedative; and that such it proves in cases of internal as well as external inflammation, is evident from its wonderful efficacy as a gargle for a sore throat. These gentlemen hesitate not to prescribe Brandy and Water, sweetened with sugar, as a tonic to very weak patients: why, therefore, should they consider diluted Brandy and Salt so dangerous, the alteration being the substitution of the Salt instead of the sugar? If this preparation has an inflammatory tendency, let them prove that it has this effect; but I believe that they would not enter the lists with me in this contest. The diluted Brandy and Salt has over the diluted Brandy and Sugar not only a medical but a moral advantage; because a too great fondness may be engendered for the latter, while there need be no apprehensions whatever that such a habit for the former will ever be contracted, notwithstanding the old proverb, that habit is second nature, and the force of acquired tastes.

“As I purpose taking a future opportunity, should my life be spared, of entering more fully into detail on the subject of this excellent medicine, I shall close these remarks by recommending to those who may be induced to take it, *perseverance* in its use, and the total discontinuance of that mode of living which has a tendency to foster the malady, for the removal of which they have recourse to this preparation; and that as God is as well the preserver and restorer of our health as he is the author of our being, and effects his purposes by the intervention of means, no one should use this or any other medicine either superstitiously on the one hand, or irreligiously on the other; but in dependence on the Deity for his blessing, and in entire resignation to his will as to the result.”

II.—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the Manx Liberal newspaper of September 14, 1839.)

BRANDY AND SALT.—Our last number contained a long account of a novel, yet simple, medicine (a mixture of Brandy and Salt), strongly recommended by the discoverer as a powerful remedy in several dangerous maladies which afflict the human race. As the article in question was not the puff for a quack nostrum, but written by a gentleman with a view to benefit his fellow creatures, we readily gave it insertion, and are now glad of having been the means of increasing its publicity, as we have since had an opportunity of witnessing its efficacy in a case wherein the life of the patient seemed to be in imminent peril. A young man, who had resided some time in this island, went to South Carolina three years ago, with the intention of settling in that state, where all his friends reside, but, a southern climate not agreeing with his constitution, he returned to Douglas about a month since, apparently labouring under a confirmed consumption, in the hope of benefitting under a change of air. Having read a description of the above-named medicine, he began to give it a trial, and after persevering according to the prescription for nearly three weeks, all the consumptive symptoms vanished, and he became so greatly improved, both in health and appearance, that he is now actually preparing for his return to America, but with the design of fixing in a more salubrious part of that flourishing country.—In addition to the above, we are credibly informed that a highly respectable man, residing in Athol-street, Douglas, has been effectually cured of a long-standing erysipelas, by the use of the above efficacious medicine. Its healing virtues have been further tested in the case of a man in this town (Douglas) afflicted with a violent spitting of blood, who has been completely restored to health by its agency; and a female, who had suffered severely for years, with an ulcerated sore leg, after using it for a very limited period, has derived great benefit from its use.

(From the Hull Rockingham, Sept. 5th, 1840.)

BRANDY AND SALT.—The advertisement, in another column, headed "Brandy and Salt," we venture to assure our readers is well worthy of the most serious attention. To Mr. Vallance, of this town, the public, we have no hesitation in saying, is deeply indebted for the publication of the pamphlet describing the mode of administering this simple mixture for the cure of many diseases. Its efficiency will be found detailed in numerous instances, and we can assure our readers, from our own knowledge, that there

is nothing of quackery in the statements Mr. Vallance has made. The cures he reports are, we believe, in every instance *bona fide*. In more than one or two we have been partially interested, and can truly say that the result of the use of Brandy and Salt has not more pleased than astonished us. With many others we gave no credit to the original assurances of its inventor. We laughed at them as the effects of a sanguine temperament. Personal observation has proved that we were wrong. With our own eyes we have seen some of them verified.

(*From the Hull Advertiser, Sept. 4, 1840.*)

BRANDY AND SALT.—We announce to-day the publication of a pamphlet by Mr. Vallance, Lowgate, detailing the astonishing remedial effects of this simple compound. The list of parties in this town, or the immediate neighbourhood, who have been entirely cured of their respective ailments, or whose sufferings have been alleviated, by the application, speaks trumpet-tongued of its efficacy. Its powerful and beneficial effects, judging from the pamphlet mentioned, are not confined to a solitary disease—all the more serious “ills that flesh is heir to” seem to yield to the potency of the remedy. Mr. Vallance, not satisfied that we should pin our faith simply upon his pamphlet, induced some of the parties named to wait upon us, from whose mouths we had verified the representations there made. With such facts before us we should be wanting in our duty not to acknowledge the great benefit to the community likely to result from the dissemination of a knowledge of the preparation and mode of treatment of such an efficacious yet simple specific.

(*From the Hull and East Riding Times, Sept. 4th, 1840.*)

BRANDY AND SALT.—The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of a pamphlet containing the mode of administering and applying this preparation for the cure of various diseases. The subject of the following case we have seen, and can vouch for his present condition; and we are also acquainted with others, some of them at a distance, who have experienced the surprising effects of this singular remedy:—“John Beecher, son of Captain Beecher, No. 1, Catherine-square, Mason-street, was afflicted with scrofula for seven years; he had gone on crutches for two years, had wounds all over his body, and had been given up as incurable by several medical men. He did not begin to use the Brandy and Salt till the 28th of April last (1840), and was cured in three months. He is now in good health.”

(*From the Eastern Counties Herald, Sept. 3rd, 1840.*)

BRANDY AND SALT.—We refer our readers to a pamphlet published by Mr. Vallance, of this town, on this mode of treatment advertised this day. Several of the parties cured in Hull, after being past hope, have called at our office. The cases are most remarkable, and well authenticated, being witnessed by the parties themselves, and their afflictions having been well known.

in their respective neighbourhoods. The case of John Beecher we were ourselves eye-witnesses to.

(From the Liverpool Standard of June 9, 1840.)

BRANDY AND SALT.—We have just been informed of a striking instance of the curative effects of this simple remedy. Mr. Simpson, a respectable tradesman residing at Great Yarmouth, was seized about a month since with a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of one side. His son, who resides in Liverpool, on hearing the afflicting news, sent home one of the pamphlets on Brandy and Salt. The remedy was applied externally, and taken inwardly at the son's suggestion, and Mr. Simpson, whose life was despaired of three weeks ago, is so far recovered as to be able to attend to his business with his accustomed punctuality.

(From the Northern Star of October 3, 1840.)

Our readers will remember that some time ago we published in the *Star* a long address from Mr. Lee, relative to the almost miraculous curative powers of a composition of Brandy and Salt. We had little faith in the nostrum, and only gave publicity to it on the consideration that Mr. Lee was evidently disinterested, as he did not pretend to sell or profit by the medicine, but published the materials of which it was compounded, that people might get them, and prepare it for themselves, while he asserted many surprising things of its effects, under his own observation. Seeing it thus divested of the usual characteristics of mere quackery, we thought it best to publish the statements of Mr. Lee, that the public might judge for themselves. Experience, the best test of merit in all such things, seems to confirm all that Mr. Lee has stated, and more. Mr. Vallance, the author of the pamphlet now before us, having himself experienced benefit from it, has recommended it to many others, with almost uniform success; though the diseases have been various, and in some instances attended with aggravating circumstances. The list of cures in Hull and its neighbourhood, given by Mr. Vallance, as effected by him in a comparatively short period (and we believe them to be all strictly correct), is really a most startling affair for the doctors, who are like enough, if this go on, to find their "occupation" speedily with that of Othello. We know several persons who have tried the Brandy and Salt remedy, and who speak most highly of its consequences. Mr. Vallance's pamphlet, giving full directions for the compounding of the medicine, and for the proper application of it, both internally and externally, to very many forms of disease, is an almost necessary acquisition to those who wish either to make trial of its powers or to be informed respecting them.

[P.S.—It was in the above paper I first saw the notice respecting the Brandy and Salt, which was shown me by a friend when my leg was so bad.—J. H. V.]



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BE SURE NOT TO SHAKE THE SALT UP WHEN YOU USE THE REMEDY, AS IT MUST BE QUITE CLEAR; AND NEVER TAKE IT WITHOUT BEING DILUTED IN HOT WATER, EXCEPT FOR WORMS AND PARALYTIC ATTACKS.

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